so Late Events of Interest in the Re ligious World.

The largest periahes in the Lutheran Daurch are to be found in Central Russia. One of these numbers 500 villages and comprises

In a Protestant Church building at hymn three separate congregations worship very Sunday in as many different languages, transnian, Turkish and Greek

Of the 27,000 inhabitants of the Sa

som Islands it is stated that 7,000 are church symbors and 3,000 are candidates for member hip. There are 800 native ministers. The Rev. George Grenfell in the mis-

ion steamer Peace has traversed 3,400 miles along the Congo river and its larger tributaries visiting many tribes which had never seen a white man before. It is proposed to erect a monument to lichert Snow, the founder of the first Sunday school in Brooklyn. The estimated cost will be about \$10,000, to be raised by subscriptions from Sunday-school scholars.

There is a growing feeling for church unity in the German Reformed Church, according to the Christian World. That paper thinks the desire is for union with the Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed Church, or both.

At St. John the Baptist's Church Liverpool, Eng., where alleged ritualistic prac-tices are carried on, the vicar on Sunday twice lighted the candles on the altar, and one of the church wardens each time blew them out.

Father Hyacinthe, whose secession from the Roman Catholic Church made such a sensation in Paris some years ago, has not been able to keep up his independent place of wor-ship, and he delivered his Lenten lectures in the American Church in Paris.

A Protestant confederation has been formed in Germany whose announced object is to seek on the one hand to combat the grow ing power of the Roman Catholic Church, and on the other to strengthen evangelical unity

Dr. R. Kerr Eccles, writing in the English Baptist Magazine of the condition of things ecclesiastical in this country, says: "The grand facter in the American Christianity of to-day is feminine. Men may be professors, preachers and deacons, but the activities of the membership of the church at large are sustained by

The latest device of the Socialists of London for attracting public attention is to march in procession to churches. When they concentrated their forces on St. Paul's Catheconcentrated their forces on St. Paul's Cathe-dral the Archdeacon of London, who preached on the occasion, gave them a sermon that just suited their needs on the text: "The rich and the poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all."

Speaking of Cardinal Gibbons' report on the Knights of Labor the London Table says: "The new democratic power needs only to be Christianized, baptized and instructed. The mission of the church is to effect this, and as she has Christianized the old autocratic power so now she must do the same thing for the democratic. The Tablet commends Cardi-nal Gibbons' report as an extremely important and able document.

The suttee and juggernaut have been abolished in India, but the British government still keeps its hands off the child marriages. and the widows are still subject to contumely, abuse and ostracism. The world is a large one and difficult to govern with equity. By and by the moral sense will stop the iniquitous opium lande, and British wealth will cease to be wrung from the debauchery of families caused by this awful traffic.

Twenty-five years of Christian effort Twenty-five years of Christian effort among the needy and deserving poor of New York has convinced the Rev. C. C. Goss that many of these, in all parts of the city, are unable for want of means, experience, or on account of timidity, to secure their just and lawful rights. For the benefit of such Mr. Goss as opened a bureau in connection with the People's Mission, where legal advice will be given free of charge, and where matters of disputs of a civil character will be adjusted, or if need be, prosecuted.

The results of Protestant missionary The results of Protestant missionary anterprise are summed up as follows: Eight nundred and seventy thousand adults, converts from among the heathen. These, with their families and dependents, form Christian communities scattered over almost every portion of the habitable globe, numbering in the aggregate at least 2,800,000 souls. Two thousand five hundred of these converts are ordained ministers of the gospel, placed over Christian congregations; 27,000 are employed as evangelists to their heathen fellow-countrymen, and to their heathen fellow-countrymen, and large number are acting as voluntary agents in preaching and teaching in Sunday schools and engaged in other works of Christian usefulness. The children of these converts, with a large number of the children of the heathen, are re ceiving secular and religious instruction in da

GHILDREN'S NOTIONS.

A little four-year-old of my acquaintance was much impressed with her first out-of-doors in the starlight. On her verival home the skipped joyfully up to her mother with the glad tidings: "Oh, mamma! I've seen the moon and all her little childrens."

During the war, when one of our South-em cities was under martial law, band music was a common occurrence and a source of unfailing delight to a small child, Kittle, she could never hear enough of it, and one ovening, when her mother called her into the house, the music-loving little maiden stoutly declined the invitation. "But you will catch your death o' cold, dear," her mother argued. "Wo matter, mamma; the band plays all day up in Heaven, and it don't play only but two times here." During the war, when one of our South

stance was the little six-year-old daugh-ter of a clergyman who had taken great pains with her religious instruction, and had held before her the goodness of the Supreme Being, to that she should have in her mind al-ways His kindness and mercy as well as power. One morning her mother, passing the open door of the room in which the child was play-lay, saw Miss Maxie standing on a chair before the mirror, with her face scrutinizing her little Maxie was the little six-year-old daugho mirror, with her face scrutinising her little is with great carnestness, and with a long the do remarked, "I don't see how God could regiven me such a nose, when He knows how articular I am."

Hattle was not at all familiar with fattie was not at all familiar with thes;" indeed, her whole acquaintance the race was limited to one stalwart ebony ad, whose face fairly shone with blackness, never could understand about it. Her friendliness and deep pity were at variand her small soul was often stirred in her. "Hamma," she said, one day, "did make Mr. Jackson?" "Why, yes, dear-curse he did," her mother answered, sure. There was long slience, which the little devoted to much deep thought; then, a troubled sigh, "Mamma, do you suppose thought he was pretty?"

Il Jamie was at his devotions one man's picty. The spiritual and Jamie derted to the ered an excited "Who-co-spor his knees and ender

The late of the la

GONE TO REST.

THE NECROLOGY OF THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Long Roll of Public Men Who Have Passed Away—The Statesmen of Presi-dent Lincoln's Time Nearly all Gone-Survivors of the Ante-bellum Period.



The public can have but faint ap preciation of the vast proportions of the eath list of our distinguished public men occurring within the past quarter of a century until the necrology of that period is revealed by investigation. Upon the accession of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1861 the surviving ex-Presidents were Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. All of hese died, and the subsequent presidential necrology embraces the names of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. Rutherford B. Haves is he sole surviving ex-President and Hannibal Hamlin and William A. Wheeler are the only two now living who

were chosen to the vice presidency.

The surviving ex-Cabinet officials, nowever, are quite numerous, and the list comprises Ex-Secretaries of State Elihu B. Washburne, Hamilton Fish, William M. Evarts and James G. Blaine; Ex-Sec retaries of the Freasury Hugh McCulloch, George S. Boutwell, William A. Richardson, Benjamin H. Bristow, John Sherman, William Windom and Walter Q. Gresham; Ex-Secretaries of War Jeferson Davis, Joseph Holt, Simon Cameron, John M. Schofield, William T. Sherman, W. W. Belknap, Alphonso Taft, James Donald Cameron, George W. Mc-Cray, Alexander Ramsey and Robert T. Lincoln; Ex-Secretaries of the Navy George Bancroft, George M. Robeson. Richard W. Thompson, Nathan Goff and William E. Chandler: Secretaries of the Interior John P. Usher, A. H. H. Stuart. James Harlan, Jacob D. Cox, Columbus Delano, Carl Schurz, Samuel J. Kirkwood and Henry M. Teller; Ex-Postmasters General Horatio King, John A. J. Creswell, James W. Marshall, James N. Tyner, David M. Key, Thomas L. James and Frank Hatton; Fraktorneys General Titian J. Coffey, & Bockwood Hoar, George H. Williams, Edwards Pierreont, Charles Devens, Wayne MacVeagh

and Benjamin H. Brewster.
Of these only Jefferson Davis, Joseph Holt, Alexander H. H. Stuart, George Bancroft and Horatio King held Cabinet portfolios prior to the late war, and hence they are the sole Cabinet survivors of the ante-bellum period. Jefferon Davis lives on his plantation at Beauvoir, La.; Joseph Holt lives near Washington, and is on the retired list of the army as judge advocate-general; George Bancroft lives at Washington; Alexander H. H. Stuart is president of the Valley Mutual Insurance Company, at Staunton, Va., and Horatio King is practicing law at Washington. Jefferson Davis was born in 1808, and hence is seventy-nine years of age; Alexander H. H. Stuart and Joseph Holt were born in 1807, and are eighty years of age; Horatio King was born in 1811, and is seventy-six years of age; George Bancroft was born in 1800, and is eightyseven years of age. Elihu B. Washburne lives at Chicago;

Hamilton Fish at Garrison's-on-Hudson; William M. Evarts is a senator in Congress from New York; James G. Blaine's ome is at Augusta, Me.; Hugh McCulloch lives in Maryland; George S. Boutwell practices law at Washington; William A. Richardson is chief justice of the Court of Claims; Benjamin H. Bristow practices law in New York city; John Sherman is a senator in Congress from Ohio; William Windom lives at Winons, Minn., and is engaged in railroad and other enterprises, and Walter Q. Gresham is judge of the Seventh United States Judicial Circuit at Chicago; Simon Cameron lives at Harrisburg, hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-eight; John M. Schofield is the senior major general of the army; William T. Sherman, general of the army, retired, lives in New York city; W. W. Belknap practices law at Washington; Alphonso Taft is living n Cincinnati; James Donald Cameron is a senator in Congress from Pennsylvania; George W. McCrary practices law at Kansas City, Mis.; Alexander Ramsey's home is at St. Paul, Minn.; Robert T. Lincoln practices law in Chicago; George M. Robeson lives conointly at Washington and Camden, N. J., and practices law; Richard W. Thompson is counsel for the De Lesseps Interocenanic Canal Company; Nathan Goff is a representative in Congress from West Virginia; William E. Chandler gravitates between Concord, N. H., and Washington, practicing law: John P. Usher is counsel for the Union Pacific P. Usher is counsel for the Union Pacific Railway Company at Lawrence, Kan.; James Harlan lives at Mount Pleasant, Ia.; Jacob D. Cox practices law in Ohio; Columbus Delano lives at Mount Vernon, O.; Carl Schurz habitates at New York city; Samuel J. Kirkwood lives at Iowa City, Ia.; and Henry M. Teiler is a senator in Congress from Colorado.

orado.
John A. J. Creswell is president of 'he John A. J. Creswell is president of 'he Citizens' National Bank at Washington, D. C.; James W. Marshall is farming near Alexandria, Va.; James N. Tyner has a law-office in Washington; David M. Key is judge of the United States District Court of East Tennessee; Thomas L. James is president of the Vanderbilt National Bank at New York city; Frank Hatton is editor of the Chicago Evening Mol.; Titian J. Coffey lives in Washington; E. Rockwood Hoar practices law at Boston; Geo. H. Williams is a lawyer at Portland, Oregon; Edwards Pierrepont practices law at New York city; Charles Devens is one H. Williams is a lawyer at Portland, Oregon; Edwards Pierrepont practices law at New York city; Charles Devens is one of the Supreme Court judges of Massachusetts, and Wayne MacVeegh and Benjamis H. Brawster practice law in Phile-

William H. Seward and Frederick T. Frelinghtysen; Ex-Secretaries of the Treasury Thomas Ewing, Robert J. Walker, William M. Meredith, Thomas Corwin, James Guthrie, Howell Cobb, Philip F. Thomas, John A. Dix, Salmon P. Chase, William Pitt Fessenden, Lot M. Morrill and Charles J. Folger; Ex-Secretaries of War John Bell, James M. Porter, William Wilkins, George W. Crawford, Charles M. Conrad, John B. Floyd, Edwin M. Stanton, Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. Grant and John A. Rawlings; Ex-Secretaries of the Navy George Floyd, Edwin M. Stanton, Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. Grant and John A. Rawlings; Ex-Secretaries of the Navy George E. Badger, John T. Mason, William B. Preston, William A. Graham, John P. Kennedy, Isasc Toucey, Gideon Wells, Adolph E. Borie and William H. Hunt; Ex-Secretaries of Interior Robert McClelland, Jacob Thompson, Caleb B. Smith, Orville H. Browning and Zachariah Chandler; Ex-Postmasters General John McLean, Amos Kendall, Francis Granger, Charles A. Wickliffe, Cave Johnson, Jacob Collamer, Nathan K. Hall, Samuel D. Hubbard, James Campbell, Montgomery Blair, William Dennison, Alexander W. Randall, Marshall Jewell, Horace Maynard and Timothy O. Howe; Ex-Attorneys General Roger B. Taney, John J. Crittenden, Caleb Cushing, Edward Bates, James Speed, Henry Stanbery and Amos T. Akerman.

The list of justices of the Supreme Court of the United States who have died within the post-bellum period contains the names of John McLean, of Ohio; James M. Wayne, of Georgia; Roger B. Taney, of Maryland; John Catron, of Tennessee; Samuel Nelson, of New York; Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin R. Curtis, of Massachusetts; Nathan Clifford, of Maine; Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio; David Davis, of Illinois; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, and Ward Hunt, of New York. Of those who retired by resignation John A. Campbell, of Alabama, and William

of Illinois; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, and Ward Hunt, of New York. Of those who retired by resignation John A. Campbell, of Alabama, and William Strong, of Pennsylvania, survive.

The ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives who survive are R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, Speaker of the Twenty-sixth Congress, from 1839 to 1841, born in 1809 (Mr. Hunter was recently appointed a fourth-class postmaster in Virginia); Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Thirtleth Congress, from 1847 to 1849, born in 1809; Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Thirty-fourth Congress, 1855 to 1857, born in 1816; Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Thirty-seventh Congress, 1861 to 1863, born in 1834; James G. Blaine, of Maine, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, from 1869 to 1875, born in 1830; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, from 1876 to 1881; J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, Forty-seventh Congress, 1881 to 1883, born in 1898 and John G. Carliège of Kentraler. seventh Congress, 1881 to 1883, born in 1836, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky,

seventh Congress, 1881 to 1883, born in 1836, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, 1883 to 1887, born in 1835.

Of the entire membership of the present Senate, John Sherman is the only senator who was chosen prior to the insuguration of the civil war. He was elected March 21, 1861, to fill the unexpired term of Salmon P. Chase, who resigned to accept the treasury portfolio in President Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Chase had been chosen to succeed George E. Pugh, and, singular to relate, Mr. Pugh was originally elected to succeed Mr. Chase, who was the successor of the distinguished William Allen, uncle of Judge Thurman. Mr. Thurman succeeded Ben Wade, and Mr. Sherman, after he retired from the Hayes Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, was chosen to succeed Judge Thurman, the original successor of Judge Thurman, after he retired from the Hayes Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, was chosen to succeed Judge Thurman having been James A. Garfield, who was elected President before his term as senator began, and who resigned the senstorship to accept the presidency, March 4, 1881, which was subsequently filled by the choice of John Sherman.

ART NOTES.

ugh-that is, to live. Tiberius of Galilee has been found by Schumacher to have been a large city, not a village, having a frontage on the sea several miles long, and an acropol's on a hill 500 feet high. The modern village does not occupy the

The Burnside monument erected or Exchange Place, Providence, shows him in the saddle partly turned and gazing into the distance. He has a field-glass in his hand. The monument is about twenty-five feet high and cost about \$40,000. Launt Thompson is the sculptor and the Henry Bonhard Company, of New York, the firm that cast the statue.

The mid-April issue of the America Architect has a cut of the design for a monu-ment to the independence of Mexico made by Cluss & Schulze, of Washington, D. C., archi-tects, and which has been accepted by the Mexican government. The design shows four fountains separated by four projecting but-tresses which form pedestals for the same num-ber of seated allegorical female figures. These are at the angles of a source sub-structure tresses which form pedestals for the same num-ber of seated allegorical female figures. These are at the angles of a square sub-structure with the fountains at their fronts, carrying at the height of the shoulders of the seated fig-ures inscriptions and bas reliefs. On top of an ornate column is a draped figure of Liberty, 14 feet high. The height of the whole is 109 feet and the estimated cost, including graded plat-form, is \$440.000.

Recent excavations at Dymenion, near Volo, in Greece, have led to the discovery of a pre-historic tomb, an event that has excited considerable interest in scientific ciries. The search began several weeks ago, when the commissioner of the Archæological Society at Athens proceeded to Dymenion to ascertain whether the antiquities thus found were authentic. Nothing official has yet been published, but it now appears certain that the tomb itself dates from the Homeric period. Most of the subjects it contains are women's jewels in gold, but there are others in amber and in a kind of resin not yet defined. Almost all of them represent flowers or leaves. Some of them are accreely larger than a pin's head, and yet leaves nothing to be desired in beauty and finish. Recent excavations at Dymenion, near

The collection for which Governor

they sold the residual streets. This made it will, or fifteen and o make het. Prices

THE FASHIONS.

PRETTY TOILETTES BLOOMING OUT IN PLEASANT WEATHER.

ions of Material in Ski Trimmings in Panel Fashion—Two Speci men Costumes Described—Dress for Even

ing Wear-Notes on the Latest Styles. PRING tollettes display very effective combinations of material. The fashion of making skirts with a side trimming in panel fashion is a long-lived popular favorite, and nine-tenths of the skirts made have a panel of one kind or

another. Plaid and plain goods combine excellently in this way. In the secompanying illustration is seen a dress of fawn-colored cashmere combined with fawn silk plaided over by lines of golden brown velvet. The cashmere skirt is laid in deep kilts and has a plain panel of plaid goods on one side. The shawl draperies of cashmere fall above it and the waist, cut with a yoke and pleated plastron, has bretelles, collar and cuffs of plaid. The hat is in one of the becoming turban shapes, faced with velvet and trimmed with a knot of rib-

In the second costume the material is



lace flounce, completely concealing the silk skirt, and above that, the lace drapery, silk skirt, and above that, the lace drapery, made of the very wide lace flouncing, a yard and a half to two yards deep, draped and pleated up in any pretty way that taste and fancy may suggest. The usual way is to pleat the top of the lace flouncing into the belt and then lay pleats in the sides, drawing it in light loose folds across the front and in a very full fall at the back. Handsome jet ornaments of moire or velvet ribbon bows, with many coquettish flowing ends, are set in the pleats amidst the loopings. The bodice, in basque shape, is cut from the flouncing or all-over lace net to match, and is made over a slik lining. When of the former, it is cut so that the border of the flouncing serves as an edge to the basque. Jet or a full Fedora vest of lace into which are set rosette bows of ribbon is the appropriate garniture. For the sake of variety for evening wear bright colored ribbon bows may displace the all-black trimmings, those of primrost yellow, dark red or moss green velver ribbon being particularly pretty.

Sleeves to lace dresses are frequently made loose, a pretty style having a pointed cap and wristband of jet

ribbon being particularly pretty.

Siesves to lace dresses are frequently made loose, a pretty style having a pointed cap and wristband of jet Dresses made wholly of white fact (valenciennes and Oriental are the or draped overskirts of white sural or draped overskirts of moire, are lovely for graduates. For very dressy occasions velvet corsages made in Pompalovely for graduates. For very dressy occasions velvet corsages made in Pompa dour style, with square open neck and elbow sleeves, are worn with lace skirts either black or white. Apple green of the newly revived emeraid green, golden brown, ruby, terra cotta and heliotrope are all appropriate colors. The trimmings, ribbon, fan &c., must correspond. For an elderly lady of quiet tastes a suitable dress for receptions, weddings &c., has an underskirt of sliver gray moire with a ruching all round of the same material. Black lace flounces and a long lace drapery completely cover it and the basque of the moire is covered with lace. A sash of soft sliver gray faille, clearly outfining the pointed basque in front, passes round the waist and falls in a large how and ends in the back. Sliver thisties carelessly fustened in the belt, a bunch of them high up in the corsage, are the appropriate garni-

Plaids and checks are very small, plaids are wany of them quits large.

What are called the primrose shades, bright yellows, brought into favor by the ladies of the English Primrose League are seen in all the new goods.

NORMA BLAKE.

CORRUPTION AT ELECTIONS.

The Way the English Represe it—TichetPedding Done Away With.

The passage of the reform bill of 1832 in
England paved the way for many and important reforms since. That bill prevented
large land-owners from returning members
of Parliament who did not truly represent
the people. The next great step in election
reform was made in 1854 by what is called
the first corrupt practices act, which provided
that all election expenditure should be made
either by the candidate or his agent and the
accounts should be published. By an act of
1858 bribery was defined and judges (not as
in the United States Congress or the Levisiatures) were allowed to pronounce on the fact
of bribery. Subsequently an act was passed
regulating the ballot, and this act is substantially in force in most of Great Britain's regulating the ballot, and this act is substan-tially in force in most of Great Britain's

The state prints and issues the ballot. It contains the names, addresses and occupations of all the candidates for a particular office. To the right of the name is a blank office. To the right of the name is a blank space wherein the voter checks off his choice. Each ballot is attached to a stub after the manner of a coupon and both ballots and stubs are numbered consecutively. The voter as soon as his registration is found correct is given a "ballot-sheet," and conducted to a private room, where all alone he does his checking, folds the ballot after the fashion indicated by the rules and after showing it to the presiding judge, drops it in the box. Thus there is no chance for jugglery of tickets on the part of election judges. Penalties are provided for forging, fraudulently defacing or destroying, walking off with, suping or destroying, walking off with, sup-plying another with a ballot and for put-ting anything other than a ballot in the box. In Australia the voter must immediately ter depositing his vote leave the polls. There is very little chance under this law of bribing voters, for the briber cannot as in America put a ticket in the voter's hand and walk him up to the polls, but the voter must do his checking unaccompanied in the private room. Honesty in the count is insured by numbering the tickets, and by this arrangement illegally deposited tickets can be immediately detected. Every candidate can piace a challenger at the polls, who has also the right to watch the count. All those employed around the polls must take the oath of secrecy. To have one's name inserted in the printed ballot, all that is required is a written nomination by fifteen respectable voters of the district. Though this is a very easy means of obtaining a nomination and insures candidates an independence from the "machine" greater than elsewhere, the voter is not embarrassed by the number of candidates.

The corrupt practices act of 1883, called him up to the polls, but the

is 1836, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, 1833 to 1887, born in 1835.

Of the entire membership of the present Senate John Sherman is the only senator who was chosen prior to the inauguration of the civil war. He was elected March 21, 1861, to fill the unexpired term of Salmon P. Chase, who resigned to accept the treasury portfolio in President Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Chase had been chosen to succeed George E. Pugh, and, singular to relate, Mr. Pugh was originally elected to succeed Mr. Chase, who was the successor of the distinguished William Allen, uncle of Judge Thurman. Mr. Thurman succeed George L. Pugh, and, singular to relate, Mr. Pugh was originally elected to succeed Mr. Chase, who was the successor of the distinguished William Allen, uncle of Judge Thurman. Mr. Thurman succeeded Ben Wade, and Mr. Sherman statue of Betroft from the Hayes Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, was chosen to succeed Judge Thurman, the original successor of Judge Thurman, the original successor of Judge Thurman, the original successor of Judge Thurman having been dent before this terms sensore began, and who resigned the sensorably to eccept the presidency, March 4, 1881, which was subsequently filled by the choice of John Sherman.

ART NOTES.

Memphis proposes to place an equestrant statue of Betford Forrest, Confederate general of cavaliry, in one of her public squares. The Avalanche will further the subscription.

On the Roman ruins at Thannyas, Alsgiers, Professor Soyce found a graftio, or scraw, reading: Forai, found, index, riders of the same by the truly low prices saked for hear by successing the proposes to place an equestrant statue of Betford Forrest, Confederate general of cavaliry, in one of her public squares. The Avalanche will further the subscription.

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On the Roman ruins at Thannyas, Alsgiers, Professor Soyce found a graft 3,000,000 voters; the total spent by candidates to Parliament was \$15,000,000. In 1885 (the increase is due to the franchise bill of 1884) there were 5,670,000 voters and only \$3,900,000 spent by candidates. In 1880, ninety-five petitions alleging corruption were sent in; in 1885, but two, and in 1886 only one.

B. F. W. Turka.

THE CZAR'S PRISON.

The Great Gatchina Fortress in Which He Hides in Terror. The country house inhabited by the auto-crat of all the Russias is nothing more nor less than a fortress surrounded by mosts, with a strong garrison, and situated in the midst of an immense camp, in which countless detachments of soldiers, horse, counties detachments of sources, no foot, artillery and even engineers are q tered. Yet even here the life of the sover is exposed to various perils, chief am which is the notorious disaffection of port rineers are quar-

and night at Gatchina, and the strictest dis-pline prevails in the fortress castle. A wri-who a short time ago had the rare privile of an introduction to the presence of to carrina gives a graphic account of his wi-and of the precautions taken to prevent a mishap. Traveling from St. Petersburg Gatchina in company with Gen. Ignals and Gen. Baumgarten, one of the Empero aides-de-camp, he noticed all along the rot small detachments of engineers, encamped the open air at short intervals from ea-other. Cossacks, mounted on their sm the open air at short intervals from each other. Cossacks, mounted on their small horses, galloped about in every direction. The party were fetched at the station by one of the imperial carriages, which started off at full speed, and, after crossing a bridge, strongly guarded, arrived at a huge pateway, at which the writer shad his companions had to show their papers. Thence they were conducted to a wing of the palace, where the same extensional was gone through, after which they were taken through a perfect labyrinth of passages and staircases to rooms reserved for them. The writer was asked if he would have luncheon or too, and was them left to himself until the hour appointed for his audience. At noon Gen. Haumgarten came to fetch him.

mil, platde are MEN OF THE TIMES.

THE SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF

octunes New Being Made in the De-opment of the Country—The Gas Reg of Ohio—Young Binine's Experience Journalism—Cameron's Investments.

Senator Cameron bought receptly at Washington what is known locally as the Lay farm, a tract of about 180 acres adjoining Bleak House, ex-Governor Shepherd's place on the Seventh street road. He paid \$45,000 for it. This price is considered very low by the experts, who say that within the next two years it will be easily worth \$100,000. The land lies partly on Rock creek. If the valley of Rock creek shall be converted into a government park, as has often been suggested, the property would become still more valuable. This is only one of a number of real estate investments made by Senator Cameron. "He is one of the shrewdest real estate operators in the District of Columbia," said a real estate agent the other day. "He has plenty of money and buys so that he can afford to wait to get his own price. He is very careful and skillful, and I am sure that heh as made at least \$250,000 by his deals in local real estate within the last five years."

Roswell P. Flower, of New York, can enjoy his summer trip abroad in the consciousness of having added something like a million to his fortune during the past year. He formed a syndicate of rich men, who bought up one of the most valuable coal properties in the block coal district in Indiana and the railroad that led into it. They cleared it of debt, furnished it with abundant equipment, secured necessary railway connections, and then put it on the market, starting it at little more than half what it is selling for now. Then he bought up a little road runnow. Then he bought up a little road run-ning from Kingston, on Lake Ontario, north to a connection with the Canadian Pacific, put it in good order, and organized an iron company to work the ore beds on the line. This property has as yet hardly begun to de-velop, but it is more than fulfilling the prom-ises made for it, and the promoters have been able to realize a fortune without unloading at an extravagant price.

Young James G. Blaine resembles his brother, Walker, and has the family resem-blance to his father which all the Blaine blance to his father which all the boys bear. He is living in New York with his wife, and is engaged with a firm of stock brokers. He said recently that his brief experience in journalism was never intended by him to be the beginning of a life career. "I had to earn my bread," said he, "and tried newspaper work as a temporary expedient. When I left Pittsburg to come to New York I had a chaotic idea that I would try to secure work on my merit. The sons of men whose names are great have burdens to bear that the world does not wholly appre ciate. They are judged by their fathers rather than taken for themselves. I brought letters from my former employers in Pitts burg, and in asking semployment here did not mention my name at all. I didn't get the work for which I applied. But after all I am satisfied, for I have gone into a business that suits me better."

Prof. Oscar Lens, the Austrian who ha walked, unharmed by savage or by disease, through the heart of Africa, attributes his good health to his observance of dietary rules. He never ate raw fruit or drank unboiled water. He lived mostly on rice, chicken and tes. Wine and spirits he did not touch. The demeanor of the natives in all regions was demeanor of the natives in all regions was most friendly. He always made it a point to avoid doing anything that might alarm them, and endeavored to show by his manner and language, and by the ready offer of presents, that he come as a friend. It is his glad boast that he has never had to use a firearm against any human being. He brings a report concerning missionary work that will not be relished. He says: "The negroes who are taught to read and write mostly become units for any menual occupation. They consider for any manual occupation. They consider themselves as good as a white man, think it undignified to toll, and when not engaged in holding large and noisy prayer-meetings, at which every man wants to take his turn at preaching, they roam about begging, and take it very ill if they cannot live altogether on doles from their white fellow-Christians The European factories have learned to be ware of these men, and will not give the employment, so most of them end by relaps-ing into barbarism and vagabondage their last state being worse than their first, as the last state being worse than their first, as the renegade negro Christian almost always turns criminal." The only successful mis-sionaries, he says, are the Jesuits, who go on the principle of teaching a man first to work, and who endeavor to develop whatever special aptitudes he may have in him.

nel Frederick Grant, talking abo Colonel Frederick Grant, talking about the sale of his father's memoirs, says there has been no recent accounting of sales from the publishers, but from general data it is known that about \$20,000 sets of the work have been sold. The edition was \$25,000 copies, and a new one is already in preparation to meet the demand which still keeps up.

Elisabeth Peabody, philanthropist; and philosopher, has been for a great many years a unique feature of Boston life. Wherever she goes she carries a small black handbag, in which are a lace shawl and a pair of cotton gloves. The shawl is black and the gloves are white. When she has taken her seat in a hall or other meeting place she puts on her gloves. The shawl is sometimes worn as a fichu or thrown about the shoulders and is sometimes extemporised into an overdress. She is now over eighty years old, but is still as actively interested in kindergartens and the summer school at Concord as ever.

on all over the Northern Ohio best. The gas has been struck at a point twenty or thirty miles below Clevpland, but the yield there is not very great. It has been found to increase as the borings are tried westward, and seems to indicate that there is a great reservoir of gas under Northwestern Ohio somewhat aimilar to that which exists around Pittaburg."

ABOUT WOMEN.

Miss Frances Willard is an ardent be-liever in Mrs. Jenness Miller's system of dress reform, and has declared that she will work for it as she does for temperance.

It is one of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's whims to wear nothing but white indoors.
Usually it is some sort of a white satin Kate
Greenaway robe, high-necked and long sleeved,
in the morning, short sleeves and square neck

Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox has a won-derfully beautiful collection of china slippers resting on a carvod table. They are all shapes and styles and are of Dresden, Sevres, Royal Worcester, Minton, Delfe, Japanese and from many other famous potteries. Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, wife of the

Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, wife of the martyred General Custer, is tall and slender, with black hair and sympathetic gray-brown eyes. Her face has been a handsome one in earlier days, but anxiety and sorrow have left upon it many marks and lines.

Mme. Scalchi is very gracious to ambitious musical students who seek her acquaintance. She receives them kindly, chats with them pleasantly, and they always leave her presence with as ardent an admiration for her as a woman as they previously had for her as an artist.

Miss Bestles are Tillery and its contraction of the market of the contraction of the con

Miss Bertha von Hillern, while talking of her plans just before her recent departure for Southern California, was saked why she didn't walk there, and replied: "How I wish I had the time to do that! "It would be great fun. And what a grand walk it would be! But I can't spare the time."

George William Curtis' daughter, George William Curtis' daughter, Elizabeth, interests herself decidedly in the working girls, as distinguished from the young ladies of leisure, and has banded those of Staten Island into a Working Woman's Guide, with readingrooms, library and pleasant even-ing recreations, which are showing themselves of decided practical good.

Miss Alice Freeman, the president of Miss Alice Freeman, the president of Weilesier College, is a young woman whom most of her sex look upon as born under a lucky star. With her creet figure, dark hair, hig brown eyes, and the glow in her cheeks, ahe looks the embodiment of Nineteenth Century womanhood, conscious of strength, rejoicing in new opportunities, and eager to put her just realized powers to the proof. Miss Freeman is a graduate of Michigan University.

Mrs. Mary L. Barr, who is making her-Mrs. Mary L. Barr, who is making her-seif known as a writer of Scotch dialect stories, hardly touched pen to paper up to the age of fitty-four. She lost her husband, who was mil-itary governor of Texas, and seven children in the space of twenty-four hours from yellow fever, and found herself left with four little ones and fifty cents on her hands. In course of time she drifted to New York and became a governess in the family of one of A. T. Stew-art's partners. Her first tale, which was writ-ten at the request and to gratify the whim of her employer, dealt with life in the old days in Texas and found a publisher with ease.

Miss Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame, is a Massachusetts woman, a daughter of one of "Mad Anthony Wayne's" old soldiers. They say that she organised the first public school ever started in Bordentown, N. J., and she was a copyrist in the patent office at Washington for some years before the war. The first gun of the war brought her to the front and in the work of the Sanitary Commission none was more devoted in the field. She spent the last cent she possessed in organising a bureau of records of the missing men of the armies, and so useful did it prove that Congress voted her \$15,000 for services to the government. Miss Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame,

GUILFORD MILLER'S FARM.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is Not Allowed to Grab it.

Guilford Miller is a poor farmer in Washington Territory, who settled him-self and made a home on government land, fifty miles from the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, as laid down in 1878. As Congress had given this corporation a strip forty miles wide on each side of its track for building its road, on the ground that a railroad is an accommodation and an advantage to the people near it, Guilford Miller probably thought near it, Guilford Miller probably the that if he got fifty miles away he would

be safe.

Guilford Miller began to make his farm in 1878. In 1885 the Northern Pacific road laid claim to lands which included his farm.

The corporation appealed to the land office, where its claim has been pending for some time. The case was brought to the notice of the President and has been decided in favor of Guilford Miller.

The President in a letter to Secretary Lamar speaks of—

The withdrawal and reservation since 1872 of thousands, if not millions, of acres of these lands from the operation of the laws of the United States, thus placing them beyond

And he between orders and action interior Department this has been do the benefit of a railroad corporation no fixed, certain or definite interests to beneficer. no fixed, certain or dentile to benefice a lands. In this manner the beneficer lands, in this manner the beneficer and intention of the government in read intention of the government in read intention of the lane of se

opulation and homology the property of the property of the port of the government should secure them to the people.

Buch a condition of the public lands should no longer continue. So far as it is the result of executive rules and methods these should be abandoned; and so far as it is a consequence of improvement laws these should be repealed or amended.

"I say, pop," said a young hopeful, "a plant is something that grows, ian't it?"
"Why, certainly, my son. A plant without growth ought to be burned up."
"Then that is why so many business 'plants' are burned up."
"Possibly, my son. It's a smoky questio a."
—Hartford Fost.